Cold-Blooded Stories About Harrison Shown to be False.

A VERY GENIAL GENTLEMAN.

Mrs. Harrison a Fit Helpmeet For the Next President - Talks With Senatorial Associates of the General.

A Pleasant Man to Meet.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—[Special to THE BRE.]—One seldom hears in Washington the assertion that General Harrison is unsociable or formal with his friends. When he first came to the senate in 1881 the newspapers with uncreing inaccuracy announced that he was hard to approach, and that he would be a companion for Senators Sherman and Edmunds, whom they claimed to be coldblooded. General Harrison is well known in Washington among public men, and not one who has ever met him in his individual capacity will say that he has any traits of unsociability. I was talking, the other day, to a Benator who served three or four years on a committee with General Harrison and he

"Why, if I had not seen in the newspapers statements to the effect that General Harrison was hard to approach I never would have suspected such a thing. He is methodical and retiring in his disposition. He never pushes himself forward in public matters and never goes out of his way to make professions of friendship. That is why a very few people who have met him refer to him as being hard to approach. When you are Introduced to General Harrison he never thinks of taking you by the arm and patting you on the back and telling you that he is nearly tickled to death to meet you, and before he knows what you want exclaim that he wants to do something for you, and he never indulges in promises until he knows what he can do. If you will study these traits of character you will see that they are those which grow on a man, and which make a higher rank of manhood than we find in

those which grow on a man, and when make a higher rank of manhood than we find in the effervescent character. "During his career in the senate," contin-ued the senator, "General Harrison always took lunch about 1:30 o'clock, and he never Tailed to go down to his committee room and smoke after eating. It was then that he ran over the columns of the New York and Philadelphia newspapers and indulged in socia-bilities. He used to often meet me about the Senate restaurant at lunch time and ask me to eat with him, and then invite me around to his committee-room, where we sat and smoked and recited reminiscences of the war and the practice of the law. It was on such occasions as these that he used to stretch himself and say that he was glad to get an op-portunity to discharge his mind of senatorial and other duties; that he never felt like giv-ing up his time to social conversation until after he had done all of his work. I was a member of the committee on territories for a time during the period General Harri-son was the chairman, and I don't be-lieve any committee in congress was more thoroughly congenial. We used to have the most sociable sessions possible. General Harrison always kept a drawer full of cigars about his cabinet, and he used to open it frequently and invite the members to enjoy a quently and invite the members to enjoy a social season with him. At such times we dismissed our work, put our heels up on the backs of chairs, and amid the clouds of smoke related anecdotes and told stories. General Harrison was proverbial for the steadfastness of his friendship. When he came to have confidence in a man he would trust him to the farthest extreme. When a member of his committee made statements. member of his committee made statements of fact in drawing up reports on bills, General Harrison, as chairman of the committee never questioned anything. It was enough for him to have confidence in the member, and his wide range of knowledge and his keen perspicacity enabled him to instantly setect the right from the wrong, and separate exaggeration from fact. Some of the tersest and most convincing briefs I have ever soen written were prepared by him on bills from the committee on territories and military affairs. His knowledge on matters military was so thorough and his ideas of justice so perfect that whatever he did as a nember of General Logan's committee was never questioned, but heartily endorsed.
"I remember one day, a short time be Senator Harrison's term expired, that he gave a lunch in his committee room. He in-vited the members of the committee and their wives and a few of his personal friends on the outside. Mrs. Harrison was there, and I tell you the general and his wife acquitted

themselves in a manner which completely captivated everyone present. There was that fluesse in the courtesy extended that brought out the admiration of all. They are a handsome, brainy and graceful pair. They are so thoroughly in love with each other and so thoroughly in sympathy that they have come to look considerably alike. They are both inclined to be stout, and have many traits of character that are remarkably sim lar. The white house would be presided over in an admirable manner by General Harrison and his lovely wife. Mrs. Harri-son captivated my wife and all of the senatorial ladies who met her. The general and his wife lived in an uppretentious style. They did not go into the swim of society like many people in public life, because, I pre-sume that their inclinations, in the first place, did not lead them in that direction, and secondly, because they were financially not able to entertain like the millionaires about them. They are sensitive, and I fancy they did not desire to accept so many courtesies from their acquaintances without extending some thing in return, and that a sense of responsi-

Another senator who served on the com mittee with General Harrison, and who sat within two or three seats of him on the floor of the senate chamber, in discussing the general characteristics of the republican can-didates, said:

bility and propriety dictated to them the

"In some newspaper I have seen a para graph -1 believe it was the Boston Herald-stating that although General Harrison is an able lawyer and an eloquent speaker, he did not come up to the expectations of his friends as a debator on the floor of the senate; that he seldom indulged in the exciting debates, and yet when he left the senate his departure was feit by his colleagues. I think if you run over the Congressional Record you will find that there is not a senator who has contributed more strength to his party in what the has said than General Harrison. It is true that he did not often get up and weary his colleagues, but I have often heard him say why he hesitated, to talk as much as some other men. He abhers a bore, and he used to turn around to me when some senator was killing time and observe that he was amazed to see a man stand up and consume an afternoon in the senate without making any impression upon his hearers. He is a powerful condenser in speaking, and can say as much in ten minutes as nine-tenths of the senators will say in an hour. His idea of a strong speech is to throw out the leading point at the very opening of his remarks. This is intended to attract attention and to carry his hearers with him. It also gives him the option on time. If, after he has made his telling points, he con cindes that it is better to stop, he can do so without impairing his speech. There is no circumlocution in his style of cratory. Instead of going round a circle and beating a path, like one of his colicagues did recently when Schator Ingalis got after him, he goes right straight across the field and makes his point as quickly as possible. He is a capital story-teller, yet he very seidom indulges in anything of that kind in his speeches. He is logical, and believes that his place is among the men who take a more serious aspect of life than is common. As a senator be always

left the funny business to the funny meg. There is method in every action

eral Harrison. He prepares all his work with the careful precision of a well trained lawyer. He never begins a thing until he is ready for it. You may be sure of one thing:

that when he goes out to fight he will not make a display of his ammunition wagons. He will keep them in the background, while

the cannon are pouring their grape and canister in the frent. His reserve forces will be kept out of sight. There is nothing sensa-tional about him, and I anticipate that there will be no band wagon business in his cam-

paign. He will appeal to reason and will proposed on the theory that the unases can see keyond the procession, and that they will analyze the situation and will not have fust thrown in their eyes. You may be sure

of another thing: General Harrison will meet every possible charge, imaginary and true, that can be brought against him, and he will meet it primptly; squarely and fairly. There is nothing of evasion about him. He is a bold fighter. I remember when he called up his bill to divide Dakota and make a state of the southern half of the territory, that he announced to his democratic collengues on his committee that he wanted them to be thoroughly ready for the fight which would ensue. He even went so far as to tell General Butler, of South Carolina, and other democratic members of the lina, and other democratic members of the committee, some of the pointf he intended to make in his speech, and gave them some of his statistics. He wanted to give them a good opportunity to meet his presentations. The speech General Harrison made on the The speech General Harrison made on the floor was one of the strongest ever delivered on the question of statehood for territories, and if you will look into the congressional record and read the dialogue that was almost constantly taking place between the Indianian and South Carolinian you will see that

anian and South Carolinian you will see that it was a keen fight between two well-equipped warriors.

"General Harrison," said the senator in conclusion, "had an arrangement in his committee room and about his desk on the floor of the chamber which indicated that he was a student of the first water. I have often noticed that the newspaper clippings he preserved and the leaflet and committee reports always bore upon strong points in law, and had connection with the highest order of principles—something that he could use to had connection with the highest order of principles—something that he could use to advantage in his work. He never tried to load his memory with the stuff which floats around among men who throw away their time and keep their minds swimming in the riffraff of the day. I used to often go over to his desk and ask him where I could get information on subjects in preparing reports or making speeches, and he was one of the best informed men I ever met. He could instantly tell the book and page where I could find the information I wanted; he would call the committee report where the precedent was committee report where the precedent was established, and he could give the briefest and best analysis of a constitutional point that I could find anywhere about the senate.

He grasped an idea with both hands, as it were, and he never had any trouble to explain it in a simple way. It showed that he was the strong man who was used to making mental diagrams and explaining them to people in simplicity. In private conversation he always gave time and attention, and never he always gave time and attention, and never insisted upon forcing his opinion or talking to the exclusion of others. I have great anxiety to see his letter of acceptance. It will be a marvelously strong document. He can write an inaugural address that will fill the hearts of the American people with patriotism and enthusiasm. Talk about your Jeffersonian simplicity of the white house, I venture the assertion that General Harrison will set an example that subsequent presidents will be compelled to follow on account of its universal popularity."

Washington Brevities.

The president left here to-night at 8 clock for Baltimore to attend the German Saengerfest, and returned about midnight. The state department has been informed of the assassination of an American named Stephen Zakany, at his sugar mill, near Ahome, Mexico, by a well-known bandit. Acting Secretary Thompson has appointed A. H. Nixon, of Illinois, to be chief of a division in the sixth auditor's office.

AT GETTYSBURG. Programme of the Third Day of the

Reunion. GETTYSBURG, July 3 .- The crowd at the reunion to-day was not so large by several thousand as at the preceding day. Nothing was stirring in the camps. The veterans mostly stayed out at night and were devoting themselves to sleep or preparing for the reunion exercises to be held late this after-

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the union and confederates met once more at almost the same hour at which they had joined in deadly combat twenty-five years ago. The monuments which were dedicated today are as follows: Fifth New York cavalry, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New York infantry, Sixty-seventh New York, known as Beecher's regiment, at which Rev. Thomas K. Beecher delivered an oration, Third New York and Independent Battery B, New York artillery and Thirteenth New

York independent battery.

At the conclusion of the parade a prayer was offered by Rev. Twitchell, of Hartford, Conn. The orator, George William Curtis, was presented and at the conclusion of his oration was greeted with hearty applause. To-night a banquet was served at the Springs hotel.

At the business meeting of the department held today, it was decided to hold the next summer's encampment at this place, the time to be determined at the winter session

A Bloody Fight at Plattsmouth.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., July 3 .- | Special to The Bez.]-Last Saturday night two shop men while on their way home, between 11 and 12 o'clock, were stopped by two men who insulted them so grossly that a fight followed in which the workingmen were badly used up. One was struck with a slung shot and up. One was struck with a slung shot and the other was badly cut in the neck and arm. The wound in the back reached to his luso as to permit the air to escape through it at every breath. James Agan, a mechanic in the shops, was arrested charged with the stabbing. His accomplice, who is believed to be a striker, named John Hogan, disappeared. He is believed to be in Omaha.

Ready For the Pow Wow.

BALTIMORE, July 3.-Everything is in readiness for the assembling of the conven tion of democratic clubs to-morrow. Nearly thrue thousand delegates will be in attendance. The first session will be called to order at noon by Chairman Ogden of the general committee.

Signed the Scale. PITTERURG, July 3 .- At 2 o'clock this afternoon word was received at the amalga-

mated headquarters that the Scottdale iron and steel company of Scottdale, Pa., had signed the scale and would continue their plant in full operation. A Russian Strategic Railway. St. Peterseurg, July 2 .- An imperial

strategic railway, connecting many artillery

and cavalry depots, is to be constructed in the southwest immediately. The cost will be 13,000,000 roubles. Killed by a Train.

Brancorn, Pa., July 3.-While a man named Stokes and his wife were driving across the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad track, near Carrollton, to day they were struck by a passenger train and b th instantly killed

Canadian Prohibitionists. MONTHEAL, July 2 .- The national prohibiion convention opened here to-day. About two hundred delegates were present.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well or itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases. "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dys-

pepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mrs. E. F. ANNABLE, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass. was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-ache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1 ; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mars. 100 Doses One Dollar.

IT WAS DEVOID OF DIGNITY.

So the Council Thinks of the Mayor's Mayne Epistle.

HE CHARGES NEGLECT OF DUTY.

Redman's Nomination to Succeed Heimrod Defeated by a Vote of 11 to 5-Routine Work of the Meeting.

City Council Proceedings.

At the meeting of the city council last night the following letters were received: To the Honorable, the City Council of Omaha-Gentlemen: I have the honor to enclose herewith the copy of a letter which I addressed to Mr. C. E. Mayne, member of the board of public works, asking his resig-nation, and his reply thereto. In order to bring the matter properly before the council I charge Mr. Mayne with neglect of duty, and in support thereof I submit a copy of the record of attendance at the meetings of the record of attendance at the meetings of the board of public works. From June 1 to January 20th, inclusive, 1887, there were fifty-three meetings of the board, at twenty-six of which Mr. Mayne was present, and absent twenty-seven. From January 5 until June 16 of the present year there were thirty-eight meetings of the board, Mr. Mayne being present fifteen and absent twenty-three. Mr. Mayne states in his letter: "I returned to the city August 10, and since then have attended regularly the meetings and duties of the office with the exception of about three weeks during "he winter." The records show that Mr. Jayne was present but two meetings in August; was present but three meetings in June; absent the entire month of July and present but four meetings in September. I am not aware that Mr. month of July and present but four meetings in September. I am not aware that Mr. Mayne asked or obtained from the mayor and council permission to be absent. During the months of January and May of the present year Mr. Mayne did not attend a meeting of the board. In my opinion the records as submitted are sufficient to sustain the charge of neglect of duty, and under section 104 of the charter the council has the power by a vote

neglect of duty, and under section 104 of the charter, the council has the power by a vote of two-thirds of the members, with the approval of the mayor, to remove any member of the board of public works. In case of Mr. Mayne's removal it is my intention to appoint some one who will give his whole attention to the duties of the office.

Respectfully,

W. J. Broatch,

Mayor.

OMAHA, Neb., July 3, 1888.—To the Honorable City Council: Gentlemen—The honorable mayor sees fit to question my competency and fitness for the position which I hold as a member of the board of public works. In reply I would respectfully refer the whole matter to your honorable body as to which of us is the better fitted to fill the respective positions which each of us holds. Respectfully,

C. E. Mayne. Respectfully, C. E. MATNE.

The point was raised that the communication of the mayor did not rise to the dignity of a charge, and the whole matter was referred to the judiciary committee. The mayor notified the council of the ap-

pointment of Joseph Redman as member of the board of public works to succeed Louis Heimrod. The council refused to confirm the nomination by the following vote: Ayes—Bailey; Cheney, Consman, Lee, Manville—5. Nays—Alexander, Boyd, Burnham, Ford, Hascall, Kaspar, Kierstead, Lowry, Snyder, Bechel-11.

Jerry Hennessy, poundmaster, reported \$299.60 collected during June.

Judge Berka made the following financial

ity fines..... \$1,707 00 Total \$2,096 50

Total \$2,693 00

quarter.

James Gilbert, gas inspector, reported eighty-one tests made in June, which gave an average of twenty candle power, which is four above the standard. The following contracts awarded by the

board of public works were approved: To Hugh Murphy for paving on Thirteenth, Pacific, Twefth, Twentieth and Leaven-To J. O. Corby for sewers in districts 77

To Mount & Griffin for sewers in districts 64 and 75. Sullivan & Behm for sevices in district 76.

The application of the Musons to have their property at Capitol avenue and Sixteenth street relieved from taxation was de Frank Basus and others asked for \$175 for catching the city garbage boat in the Missouri, Referred.

Hogson & Son reported that 75 per cent of Hogson & Son reported that 75 per cent of the present city hall foundation could be used for the rearranged building.

A petition from the Palace of Products company for the use of Capitol avenue was referred to the committee on public property and buildings.

An invitation to take part in the Fourth of

July celebration was accepted.

A resolution ordering a garbage dump at the foot of Jones street referred to the mayor, after considerable facetious debate. Twentieth street, from Cass to Cuming, was ordered graded to a width of seventytwo feet for the Twentieth street paving.

The gas company was ordered to extend its pipes on Thirteenth street, from California to Webster.

The general appropriation ordinance for The general appropriation ordinance for June was passed. It aggregates \$78,623.71.

The following ordinances were read the first and second times: For paving bonds in districts 123, 9014, 157, 151, 114, 115, 105, 106, 95, 80, 135, 150, 80, 152, 154, 165, 107, 125, 120, 93, 132 and 70; for a city hall costing \$225,000; for a \$100,000 public library and for a city jail to cost \$50,000, an issue of bonds in each case to be voted on; granting John Grant a franchise for laying underground electric wires; also numerous underground electric wires; also numerous paving, sewering and curbing and tax ordinances.
The following estimates were allowed:

Final for paving Dodge street from Eighteenth to Twenty-sixth streets, in favor of J. B. Smith &

South Omaha sewer, in favor of Hugh Murphy... Final for curbing Vinton street

Omaha sewer to J. Ryan & Co... inal, for grading Jones street from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-s xth, to H. D. Fitch & Co. 553 49 Final, for sewer in district No. 71, to Mount & Griffin Monthly. North Omaha sewer, to Monthly, North Omaha sewer, to Thomson, Dolaney & Co....... 4,723 80 Final, sloping banks, to Ernst Stuht 4,076 90 On their own petition the property owners on Thirty-first avenue between Dodge and

Davenport street were given permission to pave at their own expense.

Property owners on Cass street from Twenty-eighth avenue to Thirtieth street asked for an alley sower and a fire alarm box. Referred. Property owners on Wirt street in dis-trict 116 asked for paving with cedar block

on concrete. Referred. Property owners on Pierce street from Union Pacific right of way to Twentieth asked for paving. Referred. Property owners on Twenty-ninth street between Cumings and Indiana asked for a water pipe and fire hydrants. Referred.

Licensed to Wed. Judge Shields issued the following marriage licenses yesterday: Name and Residence. Robert H. Faulkner, Omaha.....28 Emma Witners, Omiaha 20 Charles M. Lyons, Fremont 29 Emma Lapour, Linwood, Neb 21

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Laik, of Loup City, are

SPORTING NEWS.

Two Minnespolis: Dudes Indulge in a Set-to-Base Ball.

MINNRAPOLIS, July 3.—[Special Telegram to THE BER.]—About four dozen lovers of the ring went out last night on Lindley avenue and Thirty-third street to see two young bloods pound one another because they could not settle an argument over a game of ball in any other way. It rained, but that made no difference, they fought the harder. An attache of the West End Herald office was appointed timekeeper, and the two blood seekers met. The taller was knocked down in the first round, and would have been sent to grass a second time had he not called the timekeeper's attention to the fact that the three minutes had expired. In the second round the smaller man got knocked down and his nose cut. Before the third round was completed a mounted policeman was seen coming and the sports dispersed. The combatants were Fred Babst and Bob Adams, principals; Herkemer and Fillean, seconds; Joe McClume, referee. not settle an argument over a game of ball in

At Washington Park. CHICAGO, July 3.-The races at Washington park were well attended. They were

fast and well contested.

One mile—Tenbug won, Glenfortune second, Montpelier third. Time—1:44.
One mile—Badge won, Yum Yum second, Orderly third. Time—1:42.
One and one-eighth miles Longalight won, Lela May second, Lauinia Beile third. Time-1:56%. One and one-quarter miles-Volante won,

Six furiongs—Silleck won, Minnie Palmer second, Lee Dinkelspeil third. Time—1:1644. Seven furlongs—Luke Dart won, Kosci-usko second, Dausman third. Time—1:294.

Montrose second, Daruna third. Time-

Brighton Beach Races. BRIGHTON BRACH, July 3 .- The weather to-day was delightful and the track in good

condition. The attendance was large.

Three-fourths of a mile.—Satisfied won, Auditor second, Savage third. Time—1:20. Three-fourths of a mile.—Mamie Hay won, Flush second, Ida West third. Time—1:18%.

Seven-eighths of a mile.—Gracie won, Frolic second, Wayward third. Time—1:32%. One and one-eighth miles.—Subaltern won, Troy second, Orlando third. Time—1:52%.

Seven-eighths of a mile.—Tattler won, Vallant second, Nat Goodwin third. Time—1:31%.

Three-fourths of a mile.-Satisfied won,

A Notable Event.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 3 .- The meeting of the Twin City Driving and Jockey club, which opened to-day, will be one of the most notable events ever known in the northwest. Today the track was neavy and only two events

In the first race, 2:45 trot, for Minnesota horses, \$1,000, Genevra, owned by George C. Raymond, of St. Paul, took first place. Time, 2:30. Luck K. and Star S., of Minneapolis, respectively second and third. Second race, 2:20 pace, was won by Roy Wilkes, owned by C. A. Miles, of Waterloo, Ia., in 2:1734. John Pennywoods second, Dr. Wood third.

The Iowa Regatta.

The Iowa State amateur rowing association will hold its fourth annual regatta Tues day and Wednesday, July 24 and 25, at Spirit Lake. The first day's programme will consist of junior races, the second day's of senior, gig and miscellaneous events. The association comprises clubs at Council Bluffs Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Daveuport, Du buque, Burlington, Ottumwa, Keokuk and McGregor. The Bluffs will be well repre-sented in the races. The Iown oarsmen make the annual reunion as much a social reunion as a sporting event.

The Beatrice Races. BEATRICE, Neb., July 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - There was only a fair

attendance at the races to-day. In the 2:35 class there were four entries. Maud D, Joker, Harry D and Copperment, Maud D won the race, Time-2:34, 2:344 and 2:37.

In the 2:50 class there were two entries.

Eonidas and Black Crook. The former won the race. Time—2:54, 2:5134 and 2:534.

A heavy rain this evening will make the track heavy to-morrow. The best races and special race by Westmont take place then.

American Association. CINCINNATI, July 3 .- Result of to-day's Cincinnati.....0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0-3 Brooklyn3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6

Sr. Louis, July 3 .- Result of to-day's

KANSAS CITY, July 3 .- Result of to-day's Kansas City..... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Cleveland...... 0 1 2 0 3 2 1 0

A Plucky Pugilist. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3 .- Dick Goodwin

and Jack Lee fought six rounds with skin gloves for a purse of \$100 this morning near East Liverpool, O. In the second round Lee broke his left arm in two places. He refused to give up, however, and for four rounds pluckily fought with one hand. In the seventh round Goodwin was declared the victor.

Game Called-Rain. St. Paul, Minn., July 3,-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-To-day's game between St. Paul and Milwaukee was called at the end of the first inning on account of rain. the score standing 2 to 0 in favor of the home team. St. Paul opened the game with a single, a home run and a two bagger.

No Game at Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, July 3 .- [Special Telegram to THE BER.]-No Minneapolis-Chicago game to-day-rain.

Miscellaneous Local Sports. L. H. H.—You were wrong. B. was forced out.—B. B. Eb.

Cassian has been released, something that should have occurred six weeks since. If Indianapolis accepts Burdick's terms, Burdick will go to Indianapolis. Lovett and Wilson will constitute Omaha's

battery this morning, and Clarke and Nagle in the afternoon. In the event of the disbandment of the Minneapolis club, a number of the Minneapolis players will probably be signed by Omaha, and among them Winkleman, pitch,

and Walsh, short. The Cowboys expect to capture two balls here to-day. They will do well to get

John J. Hardin of this city and J. C. Smith of South Omaha shoot a match on the Omaha Gun club grounds this afternoon, for \$100 a side, twenty double rises, live birds. There will be a grand sweepstakes shoot live birds and targets, on the Omaha Gun club grounds this morning and after-There are to be some decided changes in

the Omaha team ere long.

Settled the Quarrel. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 3 .- At Alpoona, Pa. Annello Sepplio, an Italian, and a resident of Pittsburg, shot and fatally wounded an unknown Irishman this afternoon. The ball passed through the temple of the in-jured man and he is dying. The shooting was the result of a quarrel. Sepplic was

In Memory of Professor Roots. Duquoin, Iil., July 3 .- The institute here devoted this afternoon to a memorial service in memory of Prof. B. G. Roots, lately de ceased, who was for many years president of the state baard of education.

committed to jail.

Firecrackers Get in Thoir Work. Darton, O., July 3 .- Fire started by fire crackers destroyed Weidner's opera house and garden buildings over the Rhine this rning. Loss \$15,000.

James M. Brooks at Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, July 3 .- James M. Brooks, prohibition candidate for vice president, lectured here to-night.



The Burlington takes the lead.

It was in advance of all lines in developing Nebraska.

It was in advance of all lines in establishing dining-car service between Missouri river points and Chicago.

It was in advance of all lines in giving the people of Omaha and the West a fast mail service.

It was in advance of all lines in running its trains from the East into Omaha proper.

It was in advance of all lines in reducing the time of passenger trains between Omaha and Chicago.

It was in advance, and is the only line by which you can feave Omaha in the morning and arrive in Denver the evening of the same day.

It has been progressive in the past.

It will lead in the future.

Travel and ship via the Burlington.

Ticket Office, 1223 Farnam Street. Telephone 250. Depot on Tenth Street.





WAS FRANK RYAN MURDERED

A Dying Man Found on the Sidewalk in South Omaha.

BULLET WOUND IN HIS ABDOMEN.

His Supposed Assailant Under Arrest-The Victim Still Alive, but His Death Sure to Occur Before Morning.

Shooting at South Omaha. Jack Ryan, an employe at Fowler's packing house in South Omaha, was found lying on the sidewalk on Twenty-fifth street near Collin's drug store last night in a dying condition. As Constable Ben Finnerty and James McVey, a citizen, were walking along the east side of the street they found Ryan lying on the walk. He gasped "I'm shot," but was unable to say anything more, and has not spoken since. He was carried into a drug store and the Dr. Kelly's were called in. Upon examination a bullet wound was found in his abdomen about an inch above and on the right of the navel. From the drug store he was removed to the residence of Dr. Lemka, corner of Twenty-fifth and streets, where he now lies. He came to South Omaha about two years ago from Peoria, Ill.

No weapons were found on him, and if he was accidentally shot by some one it is very improbable that he should have been left on the walk to die. The general opinion is that he was the victim of a murderous assault. At the Downs house house, immediately opposite the place where Ryan was found, some of the boarders were seated on the porch. They heard two shots in quick succession but paid no attention to them on account of the noise made during the night by fire crackers and other explosives. After the two shots were fired they overheard a remark made by one of two men who passed,

"I don't care if he dies. I would have done the same thing if he was my brother." After midnight James Ferguson, who was with Ryan in the fore part of the evening, was found. Upon his statement Frank Of-finheimer, a teamster in the employ of Fowler Bros., was arrested. Ferguson says he and Ryan were passing the barn where Offinheimer kept his team and went in out of the rain. Offinheimer ordered them out. Not moving as fast as Offinheimer desired he drew a revolver and shot the hall striking Ferguson. with Ryan in the fore part of the evening, volver and shot, the ball striking Ferguson.

After Offinheimer's arrest Officer
Archie McCraeken went to his house and asked his wife to let him see her husband's revolver. It was given him, and one chamber of it was empty. He brought the veapon to the police station and Judge weapon to the police station and Judge Reuther was awakened. A mid-night preliminary hearing was held and Offinheimer bound over to the district court in \$2,000 bonds, in default of which he was remanded to jail. Offinheimer will neither deny or admit his guilt, evencing a desire to wait before making any statea desire to wait before making any state ment of his connection with the affair. Ryan at last reports was slowly sinking and still unconscious. No hope of recovery is entertained, his physicians expressing the belief that he will die before morning.

Overcome by Heat

Mr. George Wood, formerly in the plumbing department with Strang, was overcome by the intense heat vesterday. Officer Mike Dempsey was also prostrated vesterday.

Balm-

LIQUID for the

Magnolia

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WOULD COST TOO MUCH. Why the Postmaster General Oppos

the "Subsidy Amendment." Washington, July 3 .- Postmaster General Dickinson has written a letter to Chairman Blount, of the house postoffice committee, in which he vigorously attacks what is com monly known as the "Subsidy Amendment," which was put on the postoffice appropria tion bill by the senate. This amend ment appropriates \$800,000 to provide more efficient mail service between the United

States and South America, and authorizes

the postmaster general to contract with

American built vessels to carry the mails at

American built vessels to carry the mails at a compensation not exceeding for each outward trip \$1 per nautical mile. The postmaster general says: "It will hardly be claimed for this legislation that it is either demayded or required, or that it can be utilized for the benefit of the postal service merely on the plan of the payment proposed, which is fixed without regard to the amount. which is fixed without regard to the amount of mail carried. The service, which cost us in the year 1887, \$47,317, would have cost us, if paid for as proposed, \$1,213,206."

Weather Indications. For Nebraska: Slightly cooler, followed by stationary temperature, fair weather, variable winds.

For Iowa; Local rains, followed by fair weather, variable winds. Dr. Hamilton Warren, Magnetic Physician and surgeon, Room 3, Crounse block, corner 16th and Capitol ayenue. Chronic and nervous diseases a special

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ty. Telephone 944.

Five Thousand Dollars' in Pennics. The New York sub-treasury contains at present more than \$150,000,000, and this sum, large as it may appear, is only part of the national cash account, says the Mail and Express. Calling at one of the offices, a reporter saw a man of-fering some of the old postal currency for redemption. This currency was issued during the war, and as the latter closed twenty-three years ago it was to be supposed it was all redeemed. The clerk, however, informed him that small amounts were constantly brought in, but he added that \$15,000,-000 are still out." Most of this, no doubt, got worn out or de-stroyed, and thus our government is a large gainer. The exchange of cent for larger currency is conducted at the same desk, and while standing there he saw a man bring a bag which contained ten small bags. He said that each of ten small bags. He said that each of the latter held \$5 in cents. The man took his \$50 in currency and in a few moments another man came up and said: "I want \$25 in cents." He handed over his currency, and as he departed he said that they were wanted by a bank. This exchange is constantly go ing on, averaging \$5,000 a day. banks, for instance, never receive any cents or, indeed, any other small coin from depositors. They are, however constantly paying it out as required by checks, and consequently they send for it to the sub-treasury, which is supplied by the railroads and saloons. The Broadway railroad and the Third avenue road each average a surplus of cents and other small coin of \$500 a day, and they exchange it in the above mentioned

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